

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Friday Morning, June 3, 1864.

[No. 127.

Daily Union Vedette,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

NOTWITHSTANDING
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

of the

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete County, Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 8:30 A. M. For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 8:30 A. M.

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Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Western Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

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From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Saturdays 4 P. M. From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

Southern Mails.

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.

From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.

From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

CLIMATE AND CHARACTER.—Observe the inhabitant of German Switzerland; everything is neat about his dwelling, his wells and springs are clean, his stock of fodder and manure substantial, his garden trim. The spirit of order he carries with him into the administration of his family and into the public affairs of the village. The cultivators and laborers of the South of Europe, on the other hand, never subject themselves to fixed rule; in the Winter, even the washerwoman pursues her avocations by night as well as by day. These people of the South retire within their houses only for slumber, which they take at the odd hours suiting them best; thus to the man of the South his house is never an indispensable thing, for he can exist comfortably wherever he finds the sun, a tree, and a spot unmolested by an enemy. But to vanquish the man of the North it is only necessary to obtain possession of his dwelling. In the South richness of soil and a fine climate makes the inhabitant not only wealthy in various products, but he has also leisure to bestow on their cultivation; in the North a narrow variety and a climate which interdicts work during the months of Winter prevent the inhabitant of that region from devoting himself to agricultural labor for much of the time that the Southern man gives to it. It is evident, then, says our author, that the system of agriculture in the North gives to the homebound man leisure for thinking, and favors the growth of the intellect and the propagation of ideas; while in the South, broad sunshines and the senses in constant activity send thoughts out into the world of realities and objective beauties.

Indifference to the future is a remarkable trait in the Southern character. How can precaution be generated in a climate producing a harvest almost every month in the year? It is as true to-day as when the author wrote, that throughout Italy, for instance, it is customary to consume the whole day's provision; even in hotels and well regulated families, such a thing as laying in a stock of any article is almost unknown; literally from hand to mouth is the manner of life. In the North, on the other side, the necessities of life and the manner of providing for them are as far apart as if separated by an immense abyss during the season when the fountains of nature are sealed by the cold Winter. Accordingly there is for the man of the North a season consecrated to forethought and reflection; the necessities of life stimulate his thinking faculties; he must construct houses for protection against the season of famine. In the South, continual crops, the unfading luxuriance of foliage and flowers, and her over-bountiful present, keep out of mind and out of sight the future.

A thirst for vengeance is also a prominent trait of the Southern character, as distinguished from that of the north, especially among the inferior classes. Vengeance is a passion peculiar to people ruled by the imagination; the habit of being constantly face to face with external objects without any compensating turning of the thoughts within, gives the senses a prodigious control, and consequently the passions which they call out. The self-control of an irritable in the north is such that, in duels among the Norwegians,

for instance, knife-blades of only a certain length were used, and each combatant held his weapon so as to inflict no deeper wound than that which the stipulated measurement of his blade would allow. It is said that no instances were known of this regulation having been violated, even in the heat of contest. Perpetual resentment is moreover a distinguishing mark of the Southern character. Memory but resuscitates our experiences. The remembered things of the imagination are stamped with passion; and while a man of the north, drawing his feelings through his reason, becomes gradually quiet in thinking of the object of his rage. Thus, time, which calms down the man of reflection, does but furnish fuel to the man of imagination. The man of the north turns his thoughts within himself and reflects; the man of the south opens his whole soul and body to the external world and tells. The man of the south will sooner attain a higher degree of civilization than the man of the north; but the latter, advancing slowly, fixes himself on sure principles of reason. The man of the north, neglecting his education, degenerates faster than the man of the south; for the latter has always the education of the outer world and of the passions. In the south civilization ebbs and flows rapidly; that of the north, based on principle, is slower in its march, infinite in its flight.—*M. Bonstetten.*

A HAUNTED HOUSE.—The following statement can be vouched for by some of the most respectable citizens of New York, who are personally cognizant of the facts herein related. The premises, 151 Crosby street, formerly the residence of Mr. J. Wallack, proprietor of Wallack's Theater, were afterward taken and fitted up as a refreshment saloon by Mr. Harry Pierson, the actor, who was at the time filling a position at one of the leading theaters of the city. Being unable to attend to his professional duties, and take proper charge of the business of the hotel, he closed it, and it remained untenanted for some months. Some six weeks ago it was leased and fitted up in a lavish and elegant manner, as a first-class ale-house, under the name of the Corson House. Mr. Corson moved his family into it, who have and do still reside there, although submitting to the necessity of being constantly annoyed by the strange phenomena which we will attempt to describe. Every evening about the hour of eleven o'clock, strains of music are heard, resembling those emitted from a violin and piano, and which are kept up without intermission for some three or four hours, usually terminating a little after two o'clock. These are accompanied by a noise as of the shuffling of feet, which would lead one to suppose a grand ball was going on, the participants in which were invisible. Voices are also heard, but only occasionally can a word be distinguished. They are evidently those of both sexes. The phenomenon is as yet a mystery, and all attempts to solve it have so far proved fruitless.—*N. Y. Paper.*

A Secessionist woman in Huntsville, Alabama, the other day invited General Logan to her house and entertained him courteously, and then requested that her son might be released from the obligation of taking the oath. The General flatly said "No," and the young gentleman squirmed and took it.

An arch young lady should be an archer for she can bend her bow just as she pleases.

It is better to love a person you cannot marry, than to marry a person you cannot love.

AN ESSA ON THE MULE.—The mule is haf hose and haf jackass, and then comes to a full stop, natur diskovering her mistake. Tha weigh more ackordin to their heft than any other kreetur, except a crowbar. Tha kant bear any quicker, nor further, than the host, yet their ears are big enough for snow shoes. You kan trust them with enny one whose life aint worth more than the mule's. The only wa to keep them in the paster, is to turn them into a medder jinein, and let them jump out. Tha are ready for nae just as soon as tha will du tu abuse. Tha haint got enny more friends than a Chatam street Jew, and will live on huckleberry brush, with an occasional chase at Kanada thistles. Tha are a modern invenshun; I don't think that the Bible deludes to them at tall. Tha sell for more money than enny other domestic animals. You can't tell their age by looking into their mouth, enny more than you could a Mexican cannon's. Tha never had no disease that a good club went heel. If tha ever die, they must come right to life again, for i never heerd nobody sa "dead mule." Tha are like some men, very corrupt at hart; i've known them to be good for eight months just to get a chance to kick somebody. I never owned one, nor never mean to, unless there is a United States law passed requirin it. The only reason why tha are paahunt, is because they are ashamed ov themselves. I've seen eddikated mules in a sirkus—tha could kick and bite tremanjis. I would not sa what i am forced to say agin the mule, if his birth want an outrage, and he haint to blame for it. Enny man who is willin to drive a mule ought to be exempt by law from runnin for the legislatur. Tha are the strongest kreeturs on arth, and heaviest ackordin to their size; i herd tell ov one who fell oph from the tow-path on the kanawl, an sunk as soon as he touched bottom, but he kept rite on towin the boat tu the next statshun, breathin thru his ears, which was out ov water about thre feet six inches. I did'nt see this, but an auctioneer told me ov it, and i never new a auctioneer to lie unless he would make something out of it.—*Josh Billings.*

DEFINING A POSITION.—The Marysville Express thus defines a position: We will support any man who is known to be a sound Democrat, that may be nominated by the Chicago Convention, on a sound declaration of principle—but all the steam power, ox power and mule power in the State can never drag us to the polls to vote for a man pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

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USEFUL HISTORICAL INFORMATION.—The Illinois Register says:

"A gentleman who is not given to historical research, invites us to inform him whether the battle of Waterloo was fought before or after the surrender of Cornwallis? We answer, it was."

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.
FRIDAY MORNING. JUNE 3, 1863.

Where the Trouble is.

The currency movement, recently so boldly and vigorously inaugurated in Virginia City, was doubtless inspired by San Francisco operators—(the men who have bailed for our gold-currency until they have shipped a large portion of it out of the country)—who intend to encourage and foster it until they succeed in accomplishing their purposes. Stocks have gone down and interest on gold has gone up, and so have some brilliant speculations. The speculators must have something to do in the way of fleecing the people. They have skinned them pretty thoroughly in many ways before this, and have now got them in good condition for another skinning operation. For what are honest, hard-working people made but to be fleeced by money sharks and skinned by sharp speculators? Great are the speculators' money is their profit! and the people are their sacrificial offerings!—*Daily (Cal.) Bee*, May 24th.

Such is the conclusion of a long and able editorial article on the subject of the speculative operations in gold in the State of California during the last two years. The article is itself too long to be entirely reproduced, and we content ourselves with a summary of its statements and arguments, which it is needless to say, we heartily endorse.

Had the bankers and importers of California, the self constituted controllers of the finances of that State, merely decided in accordance with the wish of the people that in all business matters, nothing but specie should be recognized, everything would, so far, have been quite right. But it seems this whole business and their share in it especially, has been but a cote dodge to enrich themselves and beguile the people, while they have in practice and in point of fact, drained the State of its gold and filled it with an unrecognized paper currency—the plan being as follows, viz:

An understanding having been arrived at by which the price of Legal Tenders should always be (as it has always been) from four to six cents on the dollar higher in California than in New York, the people did not perceive until the harm had already been inflicted what evil they were bringing gradually but surely upon themselves; for we could then (and the people of California can now) see that the effect of this management has been to enrich the bankers and importers of that State, while the country has been drained of its gold, with which said speculators by their unscrupulous financing, could always in New York city, buy a larger amount of greenbacks than they could in California. Now, it is an axiom in finance, as in political economy in general, that every article will seek and find its best market, and as more gold could be purchased for greenbacks in San Francisco than in New York, the gold of California must necessarily in the long run find its way to the East, and the Legal Tenders of Wall street, inundate a State where as a business tender, they are tacitly ignored. This is just the condition in which California and Nevada now find themselves; and in the words of the editorial of which we give a synopsis: "our circulating medium has become so small as not to supply the wants of the country, while bales of greenbacks abound throughout the State." While this process of depletion has been going on, the leeches who brought about this condition of affairs and who are too well acquainted with the laws of finance, not to have foreseen the result from the beginning, have by means of this very traffic, made their former wealth enormous, their gains being sextupled as compared with any other known speculation in money. It was a game in which the amount to be made depended only on the amount of capital or credit on the part of the player, and was equally sure how often so-ever repeated.

But the fullness of time has come; there is not sufficient gold in California and Nevada for even ordinary business, and our trusty managers of finance in California think they see an opening by which the thing can be made to pay them by a reverse process, and hence the attempt to put forth feelers in all directions, beginning with Nevada (where Montgomery street exercises a preponderating influence) to see whether the people (the dear, simple gulls!) cannot be made to see that the introduction of greenbacks as currency will be highly beneficial to their interests (whose?)

The game now attempted is even more transparent than the other,—now, to use the classic phraseology of the day, "played out," and we trust that the people of those States will not belie the ancient and homely Scotch proverb that "a burnt bairn dreads the fire;" but having been once thoroughly singed in the depleting process, employ some more trustworthy persons henceforward to rule their finances, and leave those "gay gamblers" of fortune for the future quietly out in the cold. Such men as those bankers and importers have shown themselves to be, are to our minds out of their sphere, when leaving the patent safe, the confidence and the little joker game, they undertake to meddle with the finances of a hitherto reputable and honored State.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

LOUISVILLE, May 31st.

A Chattanooga telegram says, Sherman reached Dallas, Georgia, on Friday last, and made his head-quarters there.

FORT. MONROE, May 30th.

A portion of the troops at Bermuda Hundred under Gen. Smith, have been transferred to the army of the Potomac. The troops were sent in transports with great celerity from the York river to the White House, Grant's new base of supplies. Gilmore remains with Butler at Bermuda Hundred. Large quantities of supplies have been sent to the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 31st.

The bill incorporating the People's Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company and giving alternate sections of land toward the construction of the line, which is to extend from Lake Superior to Puget Sound by the northern route, passed the House to-day.

The bill proposing as an amendment to the Constitution that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except in punishment of crime shall exist within the United States, was called up to a second reading, but being objected to, the question recurred, shall it be rejected, which was determined in the negative by 55 to 76. This is considered as a test vote and it is believed that the requisite two-thirds vote cannot be obtained in its favor.

WASHINGTON, June 1st.

An unofficial dispatch from Kingston dated yesterday, says Maj. Hopkins, of Stoneman's staff, came from the front this p. m., and says the rebels attacked us at 7¹/₂ this morning; by 10 o'clock the affair was over, the enemy repulsed and our line pushed to the railroad at Marietta. To accomplish this object has been for several days the purpose of Sherman's movements. Additional forces are reaching him and ample supplies.

Signed: STANTON.

ALBANY, June 1st.

News has just been received that the whole central part of the village of Glenn's Falls including two banks, two churches, the post office and a large number of dwellings and business houses have been destroyed by a fire which raged furiously for five hours. The date of the disaster is not given.

NEW YORK, June 1st.

A dispatch from Edinburg, in the Shenandoah valley, says a reconnoissance in force found the enemy 4,000 strong in our front.

NEW YORK, June 1st.

Tribune special says the indications are that Daniel S. Dickinson will be a candidate for Vice President at the Baltimore Convention. *World's* special says President Lincoln, having intimated that in case of an election he will make a change in his cabinet, the following are put forth as probable changes: Secretary of State, Charles Francis Adams; Secretary of the Treasury, Isaac Sherman, of Mo.; Secretary of War, Simon Cameron; Secretary of the Navy, Henry Winter Davis; Secretary of the Interior, Horace Greeley; Attorney General, W. L. Dayton; Postmaster General, Schuyler Colfax. The *World* also says the presence of Greeley, Pomeroy and Gratz Brown here is significant.

Herald's special says Secretary Chase has determined to put on the market from fifty to one hundred millions of six per cent. bonds, redeemable after 1881; also that the French Government assured Mr. Dayton that no rebel iron-clads would be permitted to leave France.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 31.

Gen. Grant's communications with the White House are complete and all works well. Richmond papers of the 30th have been received. They have changed their views in regard to the military ability of Gen. Grant, and now say they have previously underrated him; that he is stronger than they had dreamed of, and the papers manifest some fear of Lee's successes in repelling the Yankee army. A messenger from Gen. Grant, reports that on Monday morning our army crossed at Mechanicsville, with but little opposition. Sheridan had routed the enemy's cavalry at all points, capturing many prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 31st.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated 7 o'clock this a. m., at Howe's Store, has been received as follows: The enemy came over on our left last evening and attacked; they were easily repulsed with great slaughter. To speedily relieve Gen. Warren, who was on our left, Gen. Meade ordered an attack by the balance of our line. Hancock was the only one who received the order in time to make an attack before dark. He drove the enemy from his entrenched skirmish line, and still holds it. I have no report of losses, but suppose them to be light.

Other official dispatches, not from Grant, were received at the same time, and gave more details, as follows: The first being dated 35th, 8 p. m.: In the course of the afternoon, Warren has pushed down on our left until his flank, under Crawford, reached a point west of Shady Grove Church. Crawford having got detached from the rest of the corps, was attacked and driven back a little. The enemy then threw their force, which it appears consisted of Ewell's corps, upon Warren's left, attempting to turn it, but were repulsed. The engagement was short, but sharp and decisive. Warren holds his ground at a great advantage, seven miles from Richmond. He reports that he has taken a considerable number of prisoners, and that there are many rebel dead on the field. Of his own losses he has made no report. His latest dispatch says that the enemy are moving troops to his left, apparently to clear the approach to Richmond in that direction. On our right an active conflict has been raging ever since dark, but has closed as soon as the enemy attacked the left of Warren. Wright and Hancock were ordered to pitch in, but do not seem to have made ready till after nightfall. No report has yet been received from them. The other dispatch above referred to is dated 6 o'clock this morning, and states that in Hancock's attack last night, Col. Brooks drove the enemy out of a strongly entrenched line, and holds it. His losses are not reported. Burnside's whole corps got across Mataponi Creek last evening, and is in full connection with Warren's left. Hancock rests on this side of the creek. The sixth corps is on Hancock's right, and threatens the left flank of the enemy. Smith ought to arrive at Newcastle by noon, whence he can support Warren and Burnside, if necessary. Sheridan, with Gregg's and Tarbett's divisions of cavalry is on our left flank, Wilson on our right and rear, for purposes reported in a former dispatch. The country thereabout is thickly wooded with pines, with good openings. The indications this morning are that the enemy has fallen back south of the Chickahominy.

(Signed) STANTON.

ASHMONT, May 31st.

The following has been received from the direction of Mechanicsville, Va.: From Richmond report that Grant was on the Mechanicsville turnpike, and that he was held in Richmon, to see whether the city should be surrendered or burned. The Mayor advocated surrender, and was put in Castle Thunder. The enemy attacked our lines, and were repulsed. To-day all day they have been demonstrating toward our line on Spring Hill on the eastern bank of the Appomattox, but were repulsed.

(Signed)

STANTON.

Chicago letters from Sherman, dated to the 26th, give few details of movements to that date. The enemy were in front of Howard and Palmer Hooker's, Logan's and Dodge's corps were at and slightly beyond Dallas, flanking the rebels position at Altona. At this point Johnston had halted for a resistance, occupying a very strong and powerfully fortified position, when our army moved on the previous Monday Schofield's corps made a demonstration at several points, leading the enemy to a belief that we proposed an attack directly in front, while thus engaged the rest of our army marched rapidly to Etowah and crossed without serious opposition at a point about fifteen miles below the railroad bridge; immediately resuming the line of march and after but slight skirmishing reached Dallas on the evening of the 25th. Schofield crossed at Etowah station and was at the date of the letter, moving down the ridge to join the main body; his rear guard constantly skirmishing with the enemy. Johnston is again completely out-generaled and compelled to abandon his stronghold at Altona and fight, if at all, in the country south of that point. The country in which our army is now operating is traversed by splendid roads; our trains continue to run to Kingston and Rome, though it is plain that Johnston can, if he chooses, occupy a point in our rear. Sherman seems perfectly indifferent to this fact and has army rations for a march to Atlanta. Beyond an attack and capture of a train of fifty wagons between Cassville and Kingston, the enemy has shown no symptoms of an intention to attack our rear. Our forces burned a million dollars worth of cotton at Rome.

CLEVELAND, May 31st.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock. Ex-Governor Johnson of Penn., was chosen temporary Chairman. Between three and four hundred delegates are present. Some discussion occurred on a motion to appoint a committee on credentials, many delegates opposing it on the ground that many citizens were present representing political organizations in several States, and yet were not furnished with credentials. It was finally resolved to enroll the names of all present. The only credentials required, being a declaration that they came in response to calls for a Cleveland Convention. The Committee on permanent organization reported for President, John Cochrane of N. Y.; eighteen Vice Presidents and four Secretaries. Mr. Cochrane retired, thanks for the honor conferred, and addressed the Convention at considerable length.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on credentials reported that they found the following States were represented, viz: Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, N. Jersey, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Maine, Indiana, New Hampshire and the District of Columbia.

The Committee on Resolutions reported sundry bills for the government of the Convention recommending the rules of the House of Representatives and to take votes for candidates by States according to their representa-

tion in Congress, this was opposed by several delegates who favored voting as a great national mass convention, each individual to have an equal voice with his associates. After some debate, the objectionable clauses were stricken out, and the following is the substance of the resolutions reported from the Committee:

1st. That the Federal Union shall be preserved.

2d. That the Constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.

3d. That rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms and without compromise.

4th. That the rights of free speech, free press, and habeas corpus must be held inviolate, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.

5th. That the rebellion has destroyed slavery and that the Federal Constitution shall be amended so as to prohibit its restitution and secure to all men absolute equality before the law.

6th. That integrity and economy are demanded at all times in the administration of government, but that in time of war the want of them is criminal.

7th. That the right of asylum (except for crime and subject to law) is recognized as a principle of American liberty and that any violation of it cannot be overlooked and must not go unrebuted.

8th. That the national policy known as the Monroe Doctrine, has become a recognized principle and that the establishment of an anti-Republican government on this continent by any Foreign power cannot be tolerated.

9th. That the gratitude and support of the nation is due to the brave soldiers and earnest leaders of the army and navy, for their heroic achievements in defense of our imperiled country.

10th. That this Convention favors the one-term policy for President.

11th. That the Constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice President should be elected by a direct vote of the people.

12th. That the question of reconstruction of rebellious States belongs to the people, through their Representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive.

13th. That the confiscation of the lands of rebels, and their distribution among soldiers and actual settlers, is a measure justifiable and necessary.

Signed: CARROLL, Ch'n.

The Committee on Resolutions stated that the Committee is unanimous on all except the 13th, and that as a matter of expediency it was thought advisable not to recommend it, but the majority had instructed him to report it for the consideration of the Convention. The resolutions were voted on separately, and adopted. On motion, the Convention proceeded to a nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, which was carried, after some opposition; some delegates considering it would be better policy to await the action of the Baltimore Convention, believing any nominations at present premature and calculated to defeat the objects of the Convention. Col. Moss, of Mo., moved that John C. Fremont be declared the nominee of the Convention for President. An amendment was offered that the nominating convention be held at Cleveland on the first Wednesday of September, which was lost, there being only nine votes in the affirmative.

A motion to adjourn was lost, and the nomination of Fremont was then made by acclamation. John Cochrane, Gratz Brown, and Gen. Butler, were named for Vice President. Mr. Cochrane begged leave to retire, and Gilbert of New York took the Chair. The

nomination of Cochrane was then confirmed, with but few negative votes.

In the evening session, the following gentlemen were appointed a National Central Committee: Edward Gilbert, Walter H. Shupe and Fred Kopp of N. Y.; Bird B. Chapman of Ohio; Emil Pretorius, Chas. E. Moss and James Tussig of Missouri; Jas. L. Leggett of Kansas; H. Greener of New Jersey; J. W. Borken of Penn.; Wendell Phillips of Mass.; J. P. Stebold of Iowa; Wm. Snethen of Md.; Chas. Post of Indiana; Caspar Rutz of Illinois.

Mr. Gilbert reported the name of the party as the Radical Democracy, which was adopted by the Convention. After some further unimportant business the Convention adjourned sine die.

NEW YORK, May 1st.
The Persia took out half a million in specie to-day. The Cahawba arrived from Orleans on the 25th: The papers contain nothing of the movements of Banks or Canby. Mobile papers manifest considerable anxiety in consequence of the interrupted telegraphic communication with Richmond. Matamoras dates of the 13th state that two thousand rebels are at Ringgold barracks, designing an attack on Brownsville.

LOST.
BETWEEN Main Street and Emigration Square, one new Wagon Cover. The finder will oblige by leaving the same at Wm. Jennings' store, and will be rewarded for trouble.

June 3-1 WM. ENNIS.

FOR THE KOOTENAY MINES.

The Bannack City Express Line, is now
despatched from Great Salt Lake City, U. S. to the
Kootenay Mines, British Possessions; via:

Bannack City, Nevada City, Virginia
City, Frenchtown, Deer Lodge, Gold Creek,
Hell Gate, Pend Oreilles Mission, Half-
breed Settlement and Fort Kootenay to
the Kootenay Mines, British Possessions.

Passengers and Express matter conveyed.

May 27th, '64 JYI A. J. OLIVER & CO.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the miners of the San Juan Mining District, Utah Territory, will be held at the Government Reserve, Rush Valley, on Saturday, June 11th, 1864, for the purpose of dividing the District.

By request of a majority of the miners.

JAMES S. WARREN,
Deputy Recorder.

W. I. APPLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court for Utah.

DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Deposits, Acknowledgements etc., taken according to Law for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice, and on liberal terms.

OFFICE at my residence on Market Street, one and a half blocks west of the market house, Great Salt Lake City.

w. c. GOODRICH.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City Idaho Territory.

This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public, and the tables will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stable near the premises.

Patronage Solicited.

W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

JOHN AVONDET,

Near Public Square, 8th Ward, Salt Lake City.

Coats, Pantaloons, Vests and all manner of articles for ladies, such as Dresses, Neck-chains, Ribbons, Gloves, etc., cleaned and renovated on the shortest notice and in the most approved style.

my 10-1m

GEO. HIGGINS,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Virginia City, Idaho Territory.

Consignments Solicited Terms, moderate.

REFERENCES:

Clark & Co., Bankers; and Bodenburg & Kahn, Salt Lake City; W. Hussey & Co., Denver City, Colorado Territory, and Roe & Co., Virginia City, Idaho Territory.

Fine Corral Accommodations

On the premises, also, an Insurance Office where all kinds of stock may be turned over with perfect security.

W. W. BROWN

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

THE Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the Best and Safest Ferry on Snake River, and is running at Lower Rates than any other Ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS AND FREIGHTERS

To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise, Minn. and Oregon will be given to their interest to travel by the way of this Ferry for the simple reason that it is the Best and Safest road to any of the above places.

MEEEKS & GIBSON,

ap28pm Proprietors Lower Ferry.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

TO EAST IDAHO TERRITORY, and thence

EAST BANNACK CITY,

BY GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, twice a week (Every Monday and Thursday morning), at 8 o'clock, at noon, in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

CHAS. L. MILLER

ap28pm Agent for the Mail Line.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Sandel D. Birrige, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

E. W. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent

ap27pm L. L. SMITH, Proprietor.

GEORGE W. CLEAVELAND, ROBERT HERFORD,

CLEAVELAND & HERFORD,

ANGLERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ONE PACIFIC CAPACIOUS STORE, etc., etc., pure fish

ap28pm 920919 Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

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Topographical Description.

Hon. Edward Everett the other day presided at the meeting in Faneuil Hall, to hear an address from the eloquent East Tennessee orator, Colonel Taylor. In his opening remarks Mr. Everett gave the following description of the Tennessee river. It is exceedingly felicitous in its rhetoric, and it enables the reader to see that remarkable section of country that is hereafter to be so full of historical interest, as no canvas painter can make it appear. The following is the passage referred to:

"That river, fellow citizens, is in some respect one of the most remarkable on the continent. Its southern affluents rise in the State of Virginia, but, as if to read a lesson of Union in the very face of the soil—as if to prop the fabric of the Union by the eternal buttresses of the hills, instead of flowing to the Atlantic like the other rivers of Virginia, it gathers up the waters of its tributary streams, and connecting Virginia and the Carolinas with East Tennessee, flows southward down to the northeastern corner of Georgia.

There, after kissing the feet of the glorious hills of Chattanooga, instead of flowing to the Gulf, its seeming natural direction, it coquets with Northern Alabama, breaks into the Muscle Shoals, plants Decatur at their head, and Florence at their feet, and then sweeping back to its native North, traverses the entire width of Tennessee a second time seemingly running up hill—for while it is flowing northward, the Mississippi parallel to it, and at no great distance, is rolling its flood southward—enters the State of Kentucky, and empties at last into the Ohio, fifty miles above its junction with the Mississippi; thus binding seven States in its silver circuit, and connecting them all with the great central basin of the continent.

The soil of Eastern Tennessee is rich, the mountains are filled with coal and almost every variety of ore; their slopes bubble with mineral springs; the climate is temperate and healthful; the territory mainly divided into farms of moderate size, for the most part tilled by frugal, industrious men, who own the soil, which yields them its well earned abundance. In no part of the State are there so few slaves; in none is there a more substantial population; in no part of the South is the slave interest so feeble. East Tennessee greatly resembles the lower ranges and fertile valleys of Switzerland, and it has been often called the American Switzerland. It is divided into thirty counties, and its population does not, I think, fall short of 300,000 souls. My friend, Col. Taylor, nods assent.

But this grand valley, with the hills that enclose it, possesses an interest for us far beyond that which attaches to their geographical features, merely as such. It is one of the most important links in that chain of valley and mountain which traverses the entire North American continent, from northeast to south-west, separating the streams which flow into the Atlantic from those which seek the St. Lawrence, the Ohio and the Mississippi. Forcing its way down into the heart of the region, whose alluvial plains are devoted to the culture of tobacco, cotton, rice and sugar by slave labor, this ridge of highlands with the valleys enclosed in them, from the time you leave the State of Pennsylvania, begins to assume the highest political importance, in reference to the present stupendous struggle. Extending to the South-west as far as Northern Alabama, this noble mountain tract and the valleys enclosed in its parallel and transverse ridges, by the character of its climate, soil and natural productions, is the natural ally of the

North. Here, if nowhere else, we may truly say with the German poet—

On the mountain is freedom; the breath of the vale rises not up to the pure mountain gates.

RECIPE FOR CLEANING SILK.—"Violet Vane" favors her lady readers with the following:

"In these days of high prices people like to be economical, and economy can be practiced to a great extent by making over old dresses, cloaks and mantillas, especially if they were originally of a superior quality. A recipe which we have seen tested for the cleaning of silks is as follows: For black silk, take a black kid glove, boil it in a quart of soft water until the liquid is diminished to one pint; then take a sponge or soft piece of flannel, and sponge it over; then iron it on the wrong side, having beneath a very even and soft blanket covered with a nice white cloth. The dress, or whatever it may be, will look quite new, and have its primitive stiffness. For light silks, the same process will answer, but the glove must be white, and the whole operation a more careful one; but generally it is less successful. To remove grease stains from silk, lay it upon an ironing blanket, the right side downwards, and cover the spot with a piece of brown paper, to which apply an iron hot enough to slightly scorch the paper—but not the silk. If the strain is not out, take a fresh piece of paper. It should be of soft quality, and continue as before.

POWER OF ENDURANCE.—An intelligent writer in the Washington Chronicle says that the greatest power of endurance of such hardships as belong to the soldier's life belongs to men over thirty-five years of age; that men from eighteen to thirty are ten times on the sick list, where those older are only once; that the records of the hospitals around the City of Washington develop the fact that aside from surgical cases, the patients there under thirty-five are as forty to one over that age, consequently a sound man of forty, and of temperate habits, will endure more fatigue and bad treatment than one equally sound at the age of 20.

A weak mind sinks under prosperity and adversity alike. A strong and deep mind has two highest tides—when the moon is at its full, and when there is no moon.

Alcohol was first invented and used to stain the cheeks of the ladies of Arabia, 950 years ago. It still reddens portions of the human face.

A New York joker asks: "When is charity like a top?" And answers, "When it begins to hum."

An author differs from all known animals in this, that his tale comes out of his head.

A woman sometimes scorns what best contents her.

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
208 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

" " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah, apptd.

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States, April 1st.

PATRICK LYNCH.

Co-Partnership Notice.

We have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransomoff & Co., instead of Ransomoff Bro., as heretofore.

RANSOMOFF BRO.

G. S. L. City, April 4th, 1864.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce !

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,

CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market.

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,

SOAP, etc., etc., etc.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY,

etc., etc., etc.

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Price paid for Grain.

APPROVED AND APPROVED
A. GILBERT.

RANSOMOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., etc., etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold

Dust and Coin.

May 5-17

WE ARE NOT PREPARED TO RECEIVE ANY QUANTITY OF PAPER, OR OTHER MATERIAL, WHICH MAY BE REQUIRED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING, OR OTHER ARTICLES.

PARTIES CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH COAL AT THE RATE OF

THE ABOVE RATE.

ORDERS LEFT AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE OR STORES,

WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

W. H. GILBERT,
Great Salt Lake City, April 2nd, 1864.

G. CHAVEZ,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

SELLING OF ALL KINDS MINES AND MINERALS IN THE

HIGHEST STYLE OF ART.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE MANUFACTURE

OF MILITARY UNIFORMS.

ADDRESS: G. CHAVEZ, G. S. L. CITY.

FOR SALE,

GUNNY BAGS, GRAIN SACKS AND PACKING

BAGS OF ALL KINDS, AT THE U. S. COMMISSARY

HOUSE, SALT LAKE CITY.

ARMY PROPOSALS,

Commissary Department, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIER,

G. S. L. CITY, May 1st, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF

THE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE FOR THE DISTRICT OF

UTAH IN THIS CITY UNTIL THE 20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1864, FOR

FURNISHING THE FOLLOWING NAMED SUBSISTENCES:—

MEAT, WHEAT, BUCKWHEAT, SOYBEANS,

THE ADVERTISEMENT BY FRESH BEEF IS WITHDRAWN, AND

NO BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED THEREFOR.

STARCH, FLOUR.

FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND (500,000) POUNDS,

MORE OR LESS, OF A NO. 1 FLOUR, IN GROSSE AND MEDIUM

SACKS, CONTAINING 100 LBS EACH, AND SUBJECT TO INSPECTION;

TO BE DELIVERED IN SUCH QUANTITIES AND AT SUCH

TIMES AS MAY BE REQUIRED, THE DELIVERY COMMENCING ON

THE 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1864, AND THE WHOLE TO BE DELIVERED

ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1865.

PROVIDED, THAT NOT LESS THAN FIFTY THOUSAND (50,000)

POUNDS SHALL BE DELIVERED DURING EACH OF THE MONTHS

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1864, INDIVIDUALLY.

44. SALT.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY (250) BUSHELS OF A NO. 1 FLOUR,

BOILED SALT, IN SACKS, DELIVERED ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST DAY

OF NOVEMBER, 1864, AT THE COMMISSARY WAREHOUSE,

PROVIDED THAT AT LEAST TWENTY-FIVE (25) BUSHELS BE DELIVERED

DURING EACH OF THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER,

SALT AND POTATOES WILL BE ESTIMATED AND BID AT THE RATE OF SIXTY (60) POUNDS TO THE BUSHEL.

PAYMENT WILL BE MADE IN SUCH FUNDS AS THE GOVERNMENT

MAY HAVE ON HAND FOR DISTRIBUTION.

GOOD AND SUFFICIENT BONDS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE

FULFILMENT OF THE CONTRACT OR CONTRACTS, AND NAMES OF SURETIES MUST ACCOMPANY EACH BOND.

CONTRACTORS AND SURETIES WILL BE REQUIRED TO TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

IN ALL CASES EXCEPT THAT OF FRESH BEEF, BIDS WILL BE ENTERTAINED FOR FURNISHING THE WHOLE OR A PART OF THE ABOVE NAMED ARTICLES; PROVIDED SUCH PART SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN FIFTY THOUSAND (50,000) POUNDS FLOUR, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (250) BUSHELS POTATOES, AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY (250) BUSHELS SALT, AND EACH BID MUST STATE SPECIFICALLY THE ARTICLES AND AMOUNT PROPOSED TO BE DELIVERED AND THE PRICE.

THE GOVERNMENT RESERVES TO ITSELF THE RIGHT TO REJECT ANY OR ALL BIDS.

BIDS WILL BE RENDERED IN DUPLICATE.

BIDDERS ARE INVITED TO BE PRESENT AT THE OPENING OF THE PROPOSALS AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSTATED, AT 12 M.,

ON FRIDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1864.

BIDS WILL BE ADDRESSED (THROUGH POST-OFFICE OR OTHERWISE)

TO CAPT. CHAS. H. HEMPTSTEAD, G. S. L. CITY, U. T., AND ENDORSED "PROPOSAL FOR 'BEEF,'" "FLOUR," "POTATOES" OR "SALT," AS THE CASE MAY BE.

CHAR. H. HEMPTSTEAD, CAPT. AND COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DISTRICT OF UTAH.

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

March 26, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE

(NEXT DOOR TO THE POST-OFFICE) UNTIL 12 M., THE 30TH

DAY OF JUNE, 1864, FOR FURNISHING THE FOLLOWING SUPPLIES

OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, TO BE DELIVERED AT CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T., IN SUCH QUANTITIES AS REQUIRED; PROVIDED

THAT TWO THIRDS OF THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF EACH ARTICLE

REQUIRED SHALL BE DELIVERED BY THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, 1864,

AND ALL TO BE DELIVERED PRIOR TO JUNE 30TH, 1864.

WOOD—Four Thousand (4,000) CORDS.

HAZ—Two Thousand (2,000) TONS.

OATS—One Hundred Thousand (100,000) BUSHELS.

ALL THE ARTICLES MUST BE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND BIDS